## **IN THE CLAIMS:**

1-21. (Cancelled)

- 22. (Currently Amended) <u>A methodMethod</u> for determining the redox state of an anode of a high-temperature fuel cell or a reaction surface of a reformer, which anode or reaction surface is in contact with a gas flow containing at least one of H<sub>2</sub>, CO and CH<sub>4</sub> and is coated with or made from a catalyst material, comprising the steps of
- [-] (a) bringing at least a first resonator of a piezoelectric sensor device into contact with said gas flow of said high-temperature fuel cell or said reformer, a surface of the first resonator being furnished with having a coating which is oxidized or reduced in said gas flow,
- [-] (b) measuring at least one change in thea resonance properties property of the first resonator, and
- [-] (c) inferring the redox state of the anode of said high-temperature fuel cell or the reaction surface of said reformer from a change of the resonance properties of the first resonator.
- 23. (Currently Amended) The method Method according to claim 22, wherein a change in the the resonance property is resonance frequency of the first resonator is measured.
- 24. (Currently Amended) The method Method according to claim 22, whereinincluding a step of controlling or adjusting an operational

Dated Nov. 17, 2008

parameter of the high-temperature fuel cell depending on the measured change of resonance properties, at least one operational parameter of the high-temperature fuel cell or the reformer is controlled or adjusted property.

- 25. (Currently Amended) The methodMethod according to claim 22, wherein at least one comprising bringing a second resonator of the piezoelectric sensor device is brought into contact with the gas flow containing at least one of H<sub>2</sub>, CO and CH<sub>4</sub>, said second resonator having a coating which is chemically stable, and wherein a frequency difference between the first and second resonator of the sensor device is used as a measure for the redox state of said anode or said reaction surface.
- 26. (Currently Amended) The method Method according to claim 25, wherein the comprising measuring a value of resonance resistance of one of the first and second resonators, preferably the resonator with the chemically stable coating, is measured and the measured value is used as a measure for the pressure in the gas flow pressure.
- 27. (Currently Amended) The method Method according to claim 2225, wherein the comprising measuring a value of resonance frequency of one of the first and second resonators, preferably the resonator with the chemically stable coating, is measured and the measured value is used as a measure for the temperature in the gas flow temperature.

- 28. (Currently Amended) A deviceDevice for determining the redox state of an anode of a high-temperature fuel cell or a reaction surface of a reformer, which anode or reaction surface is coated with or made from a catalyst material, wherein at least onecomprising a first resonator of a piezoelectric sensor device which is positionedpositionable in thea gas flow of said high-temperature fuel cell or said reformer, said first resonator being provided withhaving an oxidizable and reducible coating thereon, and wherein there is provided a unit for measuring at least one change of thein a resonance propertiesproperty of said first resonator, the measured valuechange being a measure for the redox state of the anode of said high-temperature fuel cell or of the reaction surface of said reformer.
- 29. (Currently Amended) The deviceDevice according to claim 28, wherein the oxidizable and reducible coating of the first resonator is made from material identical with the catalyst material of the anode of the high-temperature fuel cell or the catalyst material of the reaction surface of the reformer.
- 30. (Currently Amended) The deviceDevice according to claim 29, wherein the oxidizable and reducible coating of the first resonator is made from nickel-cermet, Ni/NiO, Cu/CuO, Pb/PbO, Co/CoO, Ag/AgO, or Pd/PdO.

- 31. (Currently Amended) The device Device according to claim 28, wherein the piezoelectric sensor device comprises at least one second resonator which is placed positionable in the gas flow of said fuel cell or said reformer, said second resonator having a coating which is chemically stable in said gas flow.
- 32. (Currently Amended) The device Device according to claim 31, wherein the chemically stable coating of the second resonator is a noble metal or an oxide layer.
- 33. (Currently Amended) The deviceDevice according to claim 32, wherein the chemically stable coating is an oxide layer comprises comprising at least one oxide of a group consisting of SiO<sub>2</sub>, TiO<sub>2</sub>, A1<sub>2</sub>O<sub>3</sub>, CaO, MgO, and MnO.
- 34. (Currently Amended) The deviceDevice according to claim 28, wherein the piezoelectric sensor device is positioned on thean outlet side of the anode gas flow of the high-temperature fuel cell.
- 35. (Currently Amended) The deviceDevice according to claim 28, wherein the piezoelectric sensor device is placed in thean anode gas space of the high-temperature fuel cell.
- 36. (Currently Amended) The deviceDevice according to claim 28, wherein the piezoelectric sensor device is placed on the inlet or outlet side of the gas flow into or from the reformer.

37-39. (Cancel)

40. (Currently Amended) <u>ThePiezoelectric sensor</u> device according to claim <u>3828</u>, wherein the first and second resonators are configured as BAW- or SAW-resonators.

41. (Currently Amended) <u>ThePiezoelectric sensor</u> device according to claim <del>37</del>28, wherein the first resonator is configured as a BAW-resonator with an oxidizable and reducible coatings on both opposite surfaces.

42. (Currently Amended) <u>The Piezoelectric sensor</u> device according to claim <u>3728</u>, wherein the chemically stable coating and the oxidizable and reducible coating are <u>applied present</u> on two areas of one piezoelectric crystal element.